Stings Came from Sounder and Routed Wedding Guests.

How a colony of hornets interrupted iding ceremony and postponed it several hours is told by Nell Watson, a guide, who had been looking over the deer grounds between Molunkus Lake youches for the facts, says the New Zork World correspondent at Macwa-

When he was some miles out of Patten Watson came upon the cabin of Sam Black, another guide, and during the evening smoke Sam imparted the information that he had been accepte by a winsome lass named Nellie Turn buil and was expecting to be married shortly. In fact, he was simply waiting to provide himself with a best man. and now that Watson had turned up so opportunely he could see no reason why the ceremony should not be performed next day, provided Nell would agree to stand up with him.

Naturally, Watson effered no objection. So bright and early the following morning Sam put on a sult of clothes be had bought for the occasion, "slicked up" his cabin and departed for the home of his sweetheart, accompanied by his fellow guide. Miss Nel-He objected at first to burrying the proceeding, but as there were few neighbors to invite and her wedding finery had been ready for several days she finally agreed to be married if Sam could get the keys to the district school house and fish up a parson. The school house had not been used since spring and was not near so suitable a place for the ceremony as her own home, but Miss Nellie had read of grand church weddings and set her heart upon getting as close to the real thing as she

Sam had no difficulty in gettings keys and parson and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon bride, bridegroom, clergyman' and neighbors were on hand. One of the neighbors had been instructed to ring the school bell as the couple approached the teacher's desk, now draped with golden-rod for an altar, and at the appointed time he laid hold of the dusty rope and pulled with might and main

Instead of clarion notes there issued from the bell a swarm of yellow jacket hornets, which sought out their disturbers and descended upon the wedding party. The parson had just begun the ceremony when the bride-to-be attered a yell of pain and ran down the aisle. The bridegroom followed and the parson legged it a good third. By this time the audience was leaving by doors and windows with the hornets in pur-

Half a mile down the road the party gathered, smarting and hot, and bathed their swollen faces in a brook while they applied soothing mud to the afsicted parts. Then they all adjourned to the Turnbull cabin, where Miss Nel-He decided to put off the wedding until evening. In the meantimes the guests bathed themselves with ointment and lotions and enjoyed an impromptu spread provided by Mr. Turnbull. The ceremony was finally performed at 8

JOKES OF THAD STEVENS.

A Batch that Are So Old as to Seem New New.

Many a joke is credited to Thaddeus Stevens, who led the Republicans in Congress during the Civil War and re-

One of the very keenest of his jests, which is undoubtedly authentic, is so monplace in sound that one might easily be forgiven for falling to take in its meaning. In his last days David Reese and John Chauncey, two employes of the House of Representatives, used to carry him in a large arm chair from his lodgings neross the public grounds. up the broad stairs of the capitol.

"Who," he said to them one day, "will be so good to me, and bear me in their strong arms, when you two mighty men are gone?"

Such a question implied nothing short of a sense of intellectual immor-When he had taken to his bed for

the last time a visitor told him he was looking well. "Oh, John," was the quick reply, "it

is not my appearance, but my disappearance that troubles me!" One day a member of the House of Representatives who was noted for his sertain course on all questions, and

who confessed that he never investigated a point under discussion without inding himself a neutral, asked for eave of absence "Mr. Speaker," said Stevens, "I do not rise to object, but to suggest that the honorable member need not ask this

favor, for he can easily pair off with One anecdote always remembered in connection with Stevens illustrates his stentatious charity. A beggar wom-

as met him one morning as he was limping to the house, "Oh, sir," she said, "I have just lost

all the money I had in the world!" "And how much was that?" "Oh, sir, it was 75 cents."

"You don't say so!" he replied, putting a \$5 bill in her hand. "And how wonderful it is that I should have found what you lost !"

No Substantial Satisfaction. "You can't really be very angry with

young Spendit, for when you scold him about his extravagance he pays such "Humph! Then that's all he ever does pay."-Baltimore American.

"Jawkins says that he never gets the worst of an argument."

"Certainly. Any one with no more sease than to argue with a boor like Jawkins isn't competent to put up a good argument."-Washington Star.

Equivocal. "I heard, Jorkins, that the girl you are engaged to leads you around by

"That story," returned Jorkins, eva-sively, "is entirely miss-leading."--Baltimore American.

ers of British Land. Fully one-third of the land in Great itain is owned by members of the GUN DECLARED USELESS.

Twelve-Inch Weapon No Longer Fit for Const Defense. That the 12-inch gun in use at me

of the coast fortifications of the United States would not last through an engage ment of two hours, the period that would clapse from the time the leading vessel of a fleet would come within the range until the last vessel would pass beyond the range of the guns, is the statement made by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, whose annual report has been made public.

Gen. Crozier thinks that it is of the utmost importance that some method be devised whereby the necessary gunpower can be secured with less expense than that involved in using the high velocities of projectiles now employed, with the accompanying rapid wearing away of the rifling, in such a manner as to destroy the accuracy of the gun after a few hours. The 12-inch gun will last for about sixty rounds, and as the gun is ca-pable of firing for a considerable interval at the rate of forty-five rounds per hour, it can be seen that the limit of the life of this gun could be reached in less than an hour and a half.

Similar statements can be made with regard to guns of smaller caliber, says the report, although as the caliber diminshes the admissible velocity increases. By lowering the velocity of the 12-inch projectile from 2,500 feet to 2,250 feet per second the life of the gun is increased to 200 rounds. The penetration of armor is reduced by the process, that of the 12inch gun at 10,000 yards coming down from about ten and one-half inches to about nine inches and the range at which its projectile would penetrate twelve inches of armor plate being reduced from about 8,000 yards to about 6,000 yards

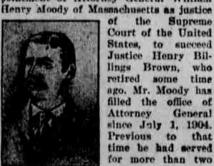
The chief of ordnance states that it appears, by using in the situations requiring the greatest power a 14-inch gun, with 2,150 feet per second velocity of pro-jectile, instead of the 12-inch gun with 2,500 feet per second initial velocity, the army would secure a better gun and a gun which would last four times as long. Gen. Crozier states that the Taft board for the revision of the report of the Endijott board on coast defenses, recommended this gun and that the department has deelded to use it in place of the 12-inch gun in situations where the highest power is required, and the 12-inch gun as a maxmum caliber has been abandoned.

Among the changes made in the equipment issued to cavalry, infantry and artillery during the year was that of the rup, which formerly was made of steel, beavily tinned, and which is now made of sluminum, adopted after an extensive service trial.

Gen. Crozier states that a number of nilitia batteries have been supplied with the new three-inch field artillery material and others are being rapidly furnished with it.

MOODY TO THE SUPREME COURT President Names Attorney General

to Succeed Henry B. Brown. The President has announced the pointment of Attorney General William



W. H. MOODY. of the Navy. was in Congress eight years.

Previous

TALLEST BUILDING WINDPROOF. New York's High Structure Anchored by Ingenious Method. The Singer building, now building on Broadway, near Liberty street, New York, which will be 625 feet high, the tallest skyscraper in the city, is to have wind anchors so that it may be firmly

braced against every gale. The wind pressure, on account of the structure's great altitude, will be tremendous, and for that reason the building is to be literally tied to its foundations by an ingenious arrangement of steel rods. They will be three and a half inches in diameter and descend for nearly fifty feet into the concrete which forms the caissons resting on solid rock eighty-five feet below the curb. The lowest rod has on the end of it a great anchor plate to which it is secured.



The St. Louis Nationals tried 16 pitchers during the past campaign.

Willie Fitzgerald is to get another crack at Harry Lewis, the clever young lightweight who recently knocked him cold in jig time. The boys have signed articles for a six-round scrap in Philadelphia soon.

Battling Nelson will now have to find an antagonist other than Joe Gans. The Battler's manager, Billy Nolan, tried to arrange a match between the two men, but Gans imposed conditions as to weight and splitting the purse that Nolan would

John Horgan of St. Louis, Mo., champion continuous pool player of the world, bas formally surrendered his title and returned the diamond championship emblem to the donor. Horgan's interest in billiards, he says, causes him to give up the

pool title. Ed Walsh, whose great twirling was ne of the main causes of the Cubs' defeat, is the youngest member of the White Sox. He is 24.

No member of the Detroit club will have a two-year contract for 1907 and 1908. Only one-year instruments have been handed out.

The American athletes who covered emselves with glory in Greece have shown the ill effects of the journey since their return. Nearly all of them displayed poor form in the contests in which they competed after returning from the

Olympic games. With the outdoor track meetings over for the season enthusiasts of the cin path are busy getting together an "all-American" team.

Richard Sampson, a trainer and jockey from Australia, has arrived in New York in charge of a shipment of 50 thoroughbreds from Belgium and France, and which will be sent to a breeder of horses

Baseball follows the flag. It has lately invaded Panama. A game was played there recently that was attended by the society people of Panama. The players were made up of distinguished American and Panaman officials and others. GENERAL SHAFTER DEAD.

Soldier of Spanish War Fame Dies

of Paeamonia. Gen. William R. Shafter, retired, who had been ill for more than a week with pneumonia, died Monday afternoon at the ranch of his sandalaw, Capt. W. H. McKittrick, twenty miles from Bakersfield, Cal. At his bedside when the end came were Captain and Mrs. McKittrick, Miss Carrie Redmond, Mrs. Courtright and Capt. James W. Shafter.

William Rufas Shafter was born at Galesburg, Mich., on Oct. 16, 1835. His father was a farmer. Shafter taught school three years before the outbreak of the Civil War. Then he entered the Seventh Michigan Volunteers as first lieutenant. He was consecutively mafor of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry. Heutenant colonel of the Seventeenth United States negro regiment and brevet brigadler general. He entered the regular army as lieutenant colonel in January, 1866. In March,



GEN. SHAFTER

1867, he received a congressional meda of honor for bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was assigned to th Twenty-fourth Infantry as its colone

He became brigadier general in 189 and was assigned to command the De partment of California. When wa with Spain came Gen. Shafter wa made major general of volunteers and sent to Cuba to command the American forces. He was retired June 30, 1901.

MEETS THE REPORTERS. Mrs. Eddy Gives a Formal, Preur-

ranged Interview. A formal, prearranged interview was given to eleven reporters from Boston and New York by Mary Baker G. Eddy, the venerable founder and leader of the Christian Science church at Pleasant View, her Concord (N. II.) home, for the purpose of disproving recent statements to the effect that she was totally incapacitated by age or disease, or both. statement had been made that a Miss Pamelia Leonard, a Brooklyn healer, had Court of the United been impersonating the Christian Science leader on her drives. Several questions had been agreed upon to be put to lings Brown, who Mrs. Eddy, but the reports conflicted as to her hearing when these questions had ago. Mr. Moody has been put to her by the appointed spokesfilled the office of woman. To the first question, "Are you General perfect health?" Mrs. Eddy replied, since July 1, 1904. with a bow, "Indeed I am," speaking that in a deep, level tone of voice, but with a time be had served slight quiver. To the next question, for more than two "Have you any other physician than she replied: "No physician but God. His everlasting arms are about me; that is enough." As she said this she turned toward the door, in front of which her carriage was waiting. In reply to the question, "Do you drive daily?" she said simply, "Yes." The fourth question, "Have you management of your own affairs?" was unanswered. She welked along the width of the piazza, but her hands shook as with a slight palsy when she was helped into the carriage. Edward M. Pierson, secretary of state of New Hampshire, was present with the reporters to positively identify Mrs. Eddy, whom he had known for many years. He issued a statement that it was Mrs. Eddy, and that she appeared to keep her faculties. An official of the household said that the gates of Pleasant View henceforth would be closed to the world forever. All agreed the aged woman showed her 86 years in marked degree, and that she was extremely weak.

U. S. FARM VALUES.

Prediction that Great Increase of Past 5 Years Will Be Maintained. A very large addition to the wealth of the nation has been made during the past

five years from the rise in farm values. According to a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, based on 45,-000 answers to its inquirers, it is estimated that throughout the whole country farm land has increased more than 38 per cent in value since 1900. The last census placed the total value of all farms in the United States at \$20,439,000,000, so that the increase since then, if the estimate of the Agricultural Department is correct, is

nearly eight billions of dollars. Among the reasons given for the rise in farm values are rural free delivery, electrie railways, good roads, the movement of townspeople to the country, better and cheaper transportation and market facilities, and better methods of farming. Most or all of these conditions are likely to persist, so that a continued increase in farm lands from these influences may be safely counted upon. Good crops, better prices for farm products and investment in farm lands by persons who are not farmers are other causes for increase in the value of the lands, but these are more or less fictitious and temporary. The past decade has been a most bountiful period for the armers of the United States.

A Wireless Telephone. A lieutenant of the Swedish army_is credited with having evolved a practical wireless telephone, and the Swedish papers announce that a public demonstration will be given next month at Copen-

Standard Oil a Peddler. The State of Louisiana, through its ix collector, has zegun acrion against the indard Oil Company to compel it to ake out license as peddler for the past hree years and pay fees to the amount of \$3,500.

Mayor Johnson in Contempt. The Cleveland Electric itallway Comany has petitioned the Supreme at Washington to restrain Mayor Johnson and other Cleveland officials from interfering with the operation of one of its lines pending the decision of the Supreme Court of an appeal now before it. Johnson had contended that the company's franchise on certain streets expired in 1905, while the company held that they ran until 1914. Subsequently it was that the Mayor had ordered the police to prevent the company running cars

on these streets.

NEW CORN CROP MARK.

Last Year's Record-Breaking Yield

Is Passed. Last year's record-breaking corn crop shown by the November report to have been distanced by 173,000,000 bushels. The hay crop is shown to be \$,000,000 tons short of last year's and 6,000,000 tons short of the average of the preceding ten years. The oats crop was previously shown to be 90,000,000 bushels short of that of 1905. It will thus be seen that the gain in the corn crop has a little ore than overbalanced the shortage both in hay and oats, these making good all shortages in feed crous.

The following table shows the corn crops of the last six years and the proportion of each carried over from each of the five years preceding 1906:

Carried over Pet. Nov. 1, bu. of crop. Tot. crop. bu. 2,881,000,000 119,000,000 4.4 2,708,000,000 81,500,000 2.3 2,467,000,000 119,000,000 **** \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 131,000,000 20,000,000 Yields of corn in the States of surplus production were: 1906, 3at. 128,000,000 184,000,000 347,000,000 194,000,000 204,000,000 357,000,000 *******

lowa 277,000,000 264,000,000 Total1,691,000,000 1,647,000,000 The hay crop of the last three years and the average yield per acre is given below. An average of the ten years preceding 1906 was 58,653,000 tons :

1.33 1.54

The following table shows for the twen-

52,650,000 60,532,000 60,696,000

	ty-ave principal corn States the prelimi nary estimates of average yield per acr in 1906, with the final estimates fo 1905 and the mean of the averages fo the last ten years, in bushels:			
			Final.	0.vz
		1905.	1905.	
7	Illinobe	20.1	39.8	34.
1	Iowa	30.5	214 8	32
ť	Nebraska	354.1	11.20.N	28.
	Kansas	28.0	27.7	22.
e	Texas	22.5	21.3	17.
1	Missouri	32.3	33.8	27.
7	Indiana	39.6	40.7	34.1
	treorgia	12.0	11.0	10.
7	Kentucky	33.0	29.7	25.
	Tennessee	28.1	24.6	25.
	Onio treat waters	4 (3.41)	37.8	34.
r	Alabama	16.0	14.8	12.
s	North Carolina	15.3	13.0	13.
	Arkansas	23.6	17.3	17.
a.	MISSISSIPPI	18.5	14.3	14.
ŭ	Indian Territory	33.6	32.7	25.
	Oklahoma	32.9	25.3	22.
	South Carolina	12.2	10.9	9.
	Virginia	24.3	23.4	21.0

SEPARATE FOR CHILD'S SAKE.

Novel Reason of Rich Couple for Brenking Up Home. welfare of their son is the novel reason assigned by William J. Lemp.



ith Dakota

multi-millionaire head of a big St. Louis brewing company, for permitting his wife to obtain a divorce from him, in consideration of which he will set-\$500,000 upon her and maintain family in the splendid style to which it has been accustomed. No

MRS. WM. J. LEMP. But for years the couple have had bitter quarrels and they have decided that the future bappiness of both and more especially of their 6-yearold boy requires that they live apart. Several times they have been on the verge of separation, but the wife's family has intervened. Now her brother says:

"It is a matter of temper and it is hard to tell which is most to blame. Mr. Lemp is too much of a gentleman not to permit my sister to sue for divorce now that their differences have reached a point where the breach cannot be healed. Lemp has led an exemplary life and is one of the straightest men I know. There are no sensational charges on either side. When people can no longer live happily

together it is best that they should part." Mrs. Lemp has had much trouble with her servants. She is known as the Lavender Lady, from her stunning costumes of that color. She has been conspicuous because of her gowns, her lavish entertainments and her unusual beauty. Her home is a veritable palace.

Three-Cent Fares a Pact. Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland acted as motorman on the first trolley car run over the 3-cent fare line of the Municipal Traction Company. On the same car with him were officials of the company, city officials and newspaper men, each of whom had paid 3 cents for one of the aluminum coins with the hole in the middle which are to be used in place of tickets. Crowds of men and women along the line cheered the Mayor, who thus came out victor after five years of fighting in the courts against the traction combine. The company has thirteen and a half miles of track, but injunctions have closed up all but three miles, which was the length of Mayor Johnson's trip. In the course of a speech the mayor said it was the happiest day of his life,

Must Pay San Francisco Loss. The decision of the Superior Court of San Francisco as to the payment of fire losses on account of the great earthquake against contestant, the Trans-Atlantic Insurance Company, which had no earthquake clause. The judge held that even if the earthquake caused the fire the company would be liable, but that there was no evidence to prove that the earthquake did cause the fire. The case will be carried to a higher court.

All Around the Globe. The main building of the Oakwood Manual Training school near Huntsville, Ala., was destroyed by fire. One student was burned to death. The boycott against American goods

having been called off at Canton, the viceroy has released the three ringleaders of the movement under arrest there. J. P. Engel of San Francisco has informed the city officials that he has data showing the city owns twenty-seven acres

of land in the middle of the Fair estate property. The Lebaudy airship has been sent to where it will be employed as a school balloon Chalais, department of Charente, France, to train crews for France's

acrial war flotilla. According to an order just issued by the War Department State fish and game laws are not operative on a military reservation over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

An entire block facing on Main street in the business section of Columbia, Tenn., was burned. The loss is about \$\$0,000, with insurance of \$50,000. This is the second serious fire in Columbia in



During the present American occupation of Cuba the government is to be conducted as if it were independent of the United States, although in point of fact it will be directed by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. When Governor Magoon wishes to communicate with the bureau be will send his message to the Cuban Secretary of State, who in turn will forward it to the Cuban minister in Washington. The Cuban minister will hand it over to the American Secretary of State, and he in turn will deliver it to the Secretary of War. Finally, the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs will receive the document, reply to it and place it on file, properly marked. This roundabout process is adopted to keep the record straight, but there is a more direct method of communication in use, so that the Bureau knows what the message contains, and has an answer prepared before the formal document reaches it by way of "Robin Hood's barn."

Plans for the proposed giant battle ship have been submitted to the secretary of the navy by constructors who have availed themselves of the opportunity to compete for the floating fortress. Very little is known of any plans for the gigantic ship, which, it is assumed, will have a displacement of at least 20,000 tons. All plans are to be submitted to Congress, which is to pass on the navy department's action. Indefiniteness marked every part of the appropriation bill relating to the new warship, which is described by the bill as "a first-class battle ship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class. to have the highest practicable speed and greatest practicable radius of action and to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, not exceeding \$6,000,000." -:--:-

It seems strange, and not altogether pleasing, that the United States government, as represented in the Navy Department, should be obliged to go into the show busines to encourage enlistments. The latest and most successful scheme is the moving-picture machine which shows the life of the bluelacket on shipboard, and some of it on land. The advertising value of the plan lies in the readiness and completeness by which it enables the recruiting officers to give applicants or possible applicants an accurate idea of their duties and pleasures. It is especially efficacious in the West, where less is known about life at sea. A recruiting party in Nebraska lately displayed the moving pictures to a crowd of fifteen thousand people.

Plans have now been submitted by the bureau of construction of the navy scandal is involved. department, which, if approved, will ful battle ship in the world. One plan contemplates a 20,000-ton ship, and the other a 25,000-ton vessel. If either plan is adopted, a battery of 10 or 12 inch guns will be so arranged on center line as to give a broadside of all the guns.

Attorney General Moody has instructed District Attorney Devlin to assist counsel for the Japanese residents of San Francisco in bringing injunction proceedings in the Circuit Court to compel the board of education to allow Japanese subjects to attend any school in the city. President Allman insists that he will obey the State laws, which require separate schools for the orientals.

Proposals have been submitted to the Postmaster General by the American Bank Note Company of New York for furnishing stamps and stamp books for the next four years at 5-1000ths dollars per thousand, whereas the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, operated by the Government, bld 57-1000ths dollars per thousand. For special delivery stamps the company asked 10 cents and the bureal 15.6 cents,

For the year 1906, according to the report of Auditor Layton of the State Department, receipts from the consular service have exceeded expenditures \$19,722. This is the first time in sixteen years that this service has been ou a self-supporting basis. Under the new law consuls receive more pay, but are required to turn all fees into the treas-

In the postoffice department building at Washington the largest American flag in the world has just been unfurled. When it was suspended from a cable at the seventh floor across the inner courts 2,500 employes joined in singing, "The Star Spangled Banner." The flag is 50 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The State Department announced that James L. Gerry, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department, and N. J. Stone, tariff experts of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will accompany Census Director North to Berlin to confer with German tariff experts regarding changes. in our customs administration. The object is to ascertain what it is that the German manufacturers expect of us in the way of concessions under their new tariff system.

The President has detailed Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the noted woman lawyer and reformer in the Department of Justice, to investigate the condition of women and children workers throughout the country, on which subject legislation is now pending for Congress. Last year Mrs. Foster made a special report on the condition of women and children in the Philippines and only recently she returned from a trip around the world, during which she studied the woman and child problem of China and India.



1622-Surrender of Manheim to Tilly. 1640-Long Parliament began. 1760-Foundation stone laid for Black-

Thames. 1769-La Salle arrived at mouth of the Miami.

friars bridge across the River

1795-French Directory chosen. 1806-French occupied Hesse....Battle of Strelitz.

1812-French defeated Russians near Winzma. 1814-Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Eric. 1837-Constitution of Hanover abrogat-

ed by royal ordinance. 1854 - Battle of Inkerman. 1856-Visit of Victor Emmanuel of Italy

to Queen Victoria. 1861-The Confederate schooner Bermuda, ran the blockade at Savannah ... Gen, McClellan succeeded Gen, Scott as commander of armies of the United States.

1802-Gen. Burnside succeeded Gen. Mc-Clellan in command of army of the Potomac.

1864-Confederate ram Albemarle destroyed by Lieut. Cushing. . . . Nevada admitted to the Union.

1867-Gen, Sherman announced the Indinn war at an end. 1871-Eleven women and children killed in panie in negro church in Louis-

ville.

veiled in Central Park, New York. 1889-Presidential proclamation declaring North and South Dakota States of the Union. 1890-Grand hotel, San Francisco, de-

1872-Monument to Sir Walter Scott un-

stroyed by fire. . . . The first Japanese parliament opened. 1801-Maverick National Bank, Boston, failed President Fonceca proclaimed himself dictator of Brazil. 1892-Celebrations in honor of Luther

of Russia. . . . The new "serum cure" for diphtheria announced by Dr. Roux of Paris. 1895-Two earthquake shocks felt in

at Wittenberg.

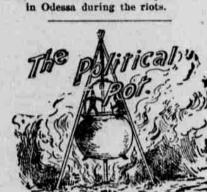
many of the Western States. 1898—American peace commissioners demanded whole of Philippines from Spain.... American naval reservation established at Honolulu... Russla mobilized a strong usval fleet at Port Arthur.

-Nicholas II. proclaimed Emperor

opened at Havana.

1902-British cable completed around the world Fifteen killed and seventy injured by explosion of election fireworks in Madison Square, New York. 1903-New Irish land act went into operation Panama proclaimed its independence.

1904 Liberals victorious in Canadian elections....Russian warships left Vigo. Spain, for the East ... Eva Booth appointed commander of the Salvation Army in the United States. 1905-Five thousand Jews reported killed



Taft, on his western speechmaking tour, pointed out that if Hearst were elected Governor he would immeasurably vershadow Bryan in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

Attorney General Moody and United States Senator Knox made speeches for the regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, and both took occasion to declare that local and municipal abuses within the party should be remedied.

Taking up the gauntlet thrown down by the regular Republican leaders, State Creasurer Berry of Pennsylvania filed with Attorney General Carson a detailed statement of the overcharge and irregularities in connection with the completion of the \$13,000,000 State capitol. He said there was a system of bidding, by which the price paid for work exceeded the bid many fold. Attorney General Carson replied that the proofs were insufficient to substantiate Ber.v's conclusions and refused to act.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has an nounced his intention of retiring from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee before he becomes Secretary of the Treasury, and it is expected that Harry S. New of Indiana will take the vacant place.

Philadelphia papers have made public affidavits which declare that Dr. Swaffow, the preacher prohibitionist leader, had negotiated with Senator Penrose and had received \$5,000 for his attack on Emery-The deal is alleged to have been made through a third party. Dr. Swallow immediately brought action for libel. Frank H. Waskey, who is the first del

gress, has reached Washington. His home is at Nome, near the arctic circle. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket representing the interests of the miners. ment, with the assurances of the administration's desire to observe all treaty obligations. Should the San Francisco authorities fail to realize the effect of their pelicy upon the obligations, it is understood the President will consider the power of the government to enforce treaty guarantees. It is also reported that some of the Japanese restaurant keepers of San Francisco have been boycotted.

50 DIE IN WRECK.

Disastrous Head-on Collision on Baltimore & Ohio Road.

TWO SCORE ARE HURT

Immigrants, Caught While Asleep. Perish in Burning Cars.

Rapidly Moving Freight Crashes Into Second Section of Passenger Train-Sleeping Passengers Buried Under Debris and Many of Them Are Cremated When Conches Burst Into Flames-Blunder Takes Big Toll of Life.

Fifty persons were killed and forty more injured, some fatally, in a headon collision between a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train and a freight train near Woodville, Ind., early Monday morning. Six passenger coaches and a number of freight cars were burned, and many of the victims were cremated perore the rescuers could drag them from the wreckage. The disaster was caused by some one's blunder.

The crash, when the two trains came together, was heard a long distance, and the inhabitants of Woodville and the neighboring towns hurried to the scene and began the work of rescue. The darkness added to the horror of the scene. The fitful flaring of the flames as the inflammable parts of the shattered trains began to burn soon lighted up the wreck. The cold made the work of the first rescuers more difficult. Doctors were hurriedly sent for and a score of them from near at hand responded. The rescuers worked frautically with axes and whatever other tools were ready at hand to free the Imprisoned injured before the flames. should reach them.

As fast as the injured could be attended by the physicians they were made comfortable on the train that bore the hospital cots. This train was loaded with as many of the burt as could be accommodated and started to Chicago.

The trains that came together were the fast freight, known technically as "first 98," driven by Engineer Burkeand in charge of Conductor Moste, and the second section of express and passenged train No. 47, driven by Engineer Reneman and in charge of Conductor Brooks. The passenger train was from Locust Point, Baltimore, Md. and carried 167 passenger, nearly all immigrants, made up of Russians, Servians and Poles, according to an Assoclated Press dispatch.

At 3:10 a. m. the freight train backed into a siding at Babcock, Ind., to allow the first section of the express to pass. reason the freight pulled out again and continued on its way east. It met the six-coach express train at Woodville, a station four miles from Laporte. Both trains were running at high speed. They crashed together on a curve. The engineer of the freight train had only time to reverse his levers, shout to his fireman and leap from the cab. The engineer and freman of the express train did not know of their danger soon enough to make any

effort to save their lives. The two engines were shattered and the heavy freight train plowed part way through the lighter passenger and express. The cars of the latter train crashed together and piled up in a massof splintered wood, twisted steel and shricking humanity. Three of the foremost cars of the freight train were added to the pile and the engines and tenders were in the center of it. Fire from the fireboxes of the engines soon communicated itself to the shattered cars.

Prosperity of Steel Trust. The directors of the United States Steef corporation, at their regular quarterly meeting, continued the dividends on the common stock at the annual rate of 2 per cent. They reported net carnings greater than for any similar quarter in the history of the company, and more unfilled orders on hand than ever before. The net earnings for the quarter were \$38,114,624, and the unfilled orders were for 7,936,884 tons. Chairman Gary said that the company would begin steel manufacturing at the new town of Gary in the spring of 1988. He said that the plant at that point would cost \$75,000 .-000, or so much more as may be necessary.

Child Labor Reform Union.

The national child labor committee, of which President Roosevelt is an honorary member, announces a union of forces with the Anti-Child Slavery League, an organization founded for the express purpose of supplementing existing reform work with the widespread publicity absolutely essential to every successful reform movement.

Rent Estate Trust Reopened. The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, which was wrecked last August through misuse of funds by its president. Frank K. Hipple, who afterward committed suicide, was opened Thursday with George H. Earl, Jr., at its head, he having served as receiver. Instead of an expected run, the books on the first days showed a large balance of deposits. The reopening was made possible by the depositors agreeing to let two-thirds of their \$6,000,000 remain as preferred stock, and by the directors

making good \$2,500,000. Three Thousand Mile No-Stop Run. egate from Alaska to the national Con-The two-cylinder Maxwell automobile owned by F. H. Tyler, completed a 3000mile non-stop run at New York, the feat being certified by an official of the American Antomobile Association racing board. The car traveled this distance since the preceding Wednesday, or a week's run. The average speed was 19.23 miles an

hour and the cost slightly under \$50. Frost Harts Cotton Crop. It is estimated that the recent frost in the cotton district caused the loss of 50,-000 bales of cotton in Georgia alone, and the total loss was placed at 75,000 bales.